## **REMARKS**

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-9 remain pending in the present application, with all claims being rejected. The Examiner rejected the Claims as follows. Claims 1-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Whalen et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 5,948,066) in view of *Morper et al.* (German Laid Open Application No. DE 198 45 071 A1). Claims 8 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Whalen* in view of *Morper* and further in view of *Phillips et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,763,015 B1). As indicated above, Claims 10 and 11 have been newly added.

The claims of the present application are drawn to a network access control method in which access to a web server is temporarily released, upon failure to receive any web related operation command from the user within a predetermined time after displaying the web document. In other words, after a web-document is displayed, if a web related operation is not received within a predetermined period of time, access to web server is temporarily released. Accordingly, as recited by the claims, the predetermined period of time occurs after the web document is displayed allowing a user to view the web page and, for example, accept a phone call at the same time.

In contrast, *Morper* teaches that after a connection is established both physically and logically to a central device through at least one transmission channel of a radio link and through a feeder network, and that after a waiting time in which no further transmission of information occurs, the at least one transmission channel established through the radio link is released. In this regard, *Morper* teaches "[t]he essential criteria for a temporary release of a transmission channel of the radio link are the service-specific and system-specific parameters" (e.g., see, Page 2 of translation of *Morper*). *Morper* teaches the essential service-specific parameters are the duration of the logical connection and the delay times which result during establishment of a

transmission channel and that a system-specific parameter is the through-connection capacity of the radio link (e.g., processible calls per hour). *Morper* teaches monitoring packet-oriented information (pi) in both transfer directions (i.e., uplink and downlink) to determine whether no pi is transferred within a predetermined time span defined as (wt) and teaches releasing connection V if the interruption U in which no packet oriented information is transferred <u>exceeds</u> waiting time (wt<sup>3</sup>).

In the Response to Arguments section of the Office Action, the Examiner states that *Morper* teaches the recitation of temporarily releasing an access to the network, upon failure to receive any web related operation command from the user for a predetermined time after displaying the web document, as recited by Claim 1. However, after reviewing *Morper*, the Applicant respectfully disagrees. *Morper* discloses releasing connection V if the interruption U in which no packet oriented information is transferred exceeds waiting time (wt³). However, *Morper* does not teach or suggest the recitation of temporarily releasing an access to the network, upon failure to receive any web related operation command from the user for a predetermined time after displaying the web document, as recited in Claim 1.

Whalen describes delivery of information over narrow-band communications links.

*Phillips* discloses a system of communication devices, methods and computer programs for establishing concurrent calls on a single TDMA frequency.

Regarding the rejection of independent Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C §103(a), the Examiner states the combination of *Whalen* and *Morper* discloses each and every limitation of Claim 1. More specifically, the Examiner states that *Whalen* teaches each and every limitation of Claim 1 except for temporarily releasing an access to the network, upon failure to receive any web related operation command from the user for a predetermined time after displaying the web document

(i.e., step (d) of Claim 1), which the Examiner states is taught by *Morper* (e.g., see, Office Action dated October 3, 2006, Pages 2-4 and 6).

As discussed above, *Morper* teaches releasing connection V if the interruption U in which no packet oriented information is transferred <u>exceeds</u> waiting time (wt<sup>3</sup>). However, *Morper* does not teach or suggest temporarily releasing an access to the network, upon failure to receive any web related operation command from the user for a predetermined time after displaying the web document, as recited in Claim 1.

Moreover, the Examiner states that Whalen teaches repeating steps a-c, however, Claim 1 recites repeating steps a-d, with an additional limitation which is neither taught nor suggested by Whalen. Further, in the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that Whalen does not teach step (d) i.e., temporarily releasing complete access to the web server, upon failure to receive any web related operation command from the user within a predetermined time after displaying the web document. Accordingly, as the Examiner admits that Whalen does not teach or suggest step (d), Whalen cannot teach or suggest the limitation of repeating steps (a)-(d), as recited in Claim 1. Moreover, Morper, which is discussed above, does not cure this deficiency.

Third, the recitations contained in step (e) of Claim 1, assure that steps (i.e., steps a-d) are each repeated twice. This concept is neither taught nor suggested by *Whalen* or *Morper* or the combination thereof.

Accordingly, as neither *Whalen* nor *Morper* nor the combination thereof teach each and every limitation of Claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 1 be withdrawn.

Regarding the rejection of independent Claim 8 under 35 U.S.C §103(a), Claim 8 includes similar recitations as contained in Claim 1, namely repeating steps (a-d). As *Phillips*,

which is disclosed above, does not cure the deficiencies of *Whalen* and *Morper*, the Applicant believes that Claim 8 is patentable for at least the same reasons as set forth above with respect to the rejection of Claim 1.

Claims 2-7, 9 and newly added claims 10 and 11 are all dependent claims; accordingly, if the above arguments place the independent claims into condition for allowance, then these dependent claims will also be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or a personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

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